

144096

I M P A C T

A Program of the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

144096

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been
granted by
Louisiana Dept. of Public Safety
and Corrections

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

February 1993

IMPACT: PURPOSES, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Introduction

IMPACT (Intensive Motivational Program of Alternative Correctional Treatment) is a two-part program, consisting of a period of 90 to 180 days of highly regimented, tightly structured incarceration followed by at least six months of intensive parole supervision.

IMPACT has been developed around three goals:

- 1. To provide a suitable alternative to long-term incarceration for primarily youthful first and second offenders:**
- 2. To reduce the department's financial cost without undue risk to public safety; and**
- 3. To equip inmate participants with the life skills necessary to their success in life both inside and outside of prison.**

Based on these goals IMPACT is organized and operated to help offenders develop self confidence, self respect, a sense of personal responsibility, and respect for others' attitudes and value systems.

Administrators measure overall program success by the dollars saved as a result of shortened periods of incarceration; by the number of offenders who complete institutional IMPACT, are paroled, and are not returned to prison either through revocation or a new conviction; and by the relative seriousness of the violation for which offenders are returned.

Admission Standards

Legal Criteria

IMPACT was authorized by statute in 1986. The original target population was first felony offenders committed to state custody for seven years or less for an offense carrying parole eligibility. In 1989 statutory eligibility was expanded to include second offenders who have not previously spent time in a state prison. Statute also provides that offenders sent to IMPACT must agree to enter the program. Basic statutory provisions appear in La. R.S. 15:574.4(A) and C.Cr.P.Art.901.1 (Attachments A and B). The provisions of C.Cr.P.Art.881.1 are also applicable (Attachment C).

Suitability Criteria

To supplement the eligibility criteria stated in statute, program administrators have also developed a list of suitability criteria. According to Department Regulation 30-58 (Attachment D), an offender may be ruled unsuitable for the program and denied entrance based on any one of the following characteristics:

- * Outstanding felony charges
- * Numerous outstanding misdemeanor charges
- * Outstanding immigration detainer
- * A mental or physical health problem that would preclude full program participation
- * Age of forty years or older
- * Significant, long-term history of assaultive behavior
- * An assaultive escape within the last five years
- * Overt homosexuality
- * Absence of prospects for in-state residence while under intensive parole supervision
- * A sex offense against a child or any sex offense characterized by violent behavior

Disqualification of offenders forty years old or older was added several months into the program and is medically based. Routine medical screening of people approaching middle age requires additional, often very costly procedures. Also, most forty-year-olds are not sufficiently "unformed" for 180 days to make a great or lasting difference.

In the beginning all sex offenders were excluded. That policy was revised to allow participation by offenders who have committed minor sex offenses. Sex offenses

against children and sex offenses accompanied by violent behavior remain automatic disqualifiers.

Initially, felony DWI (i.e., third offense DWI) was an automatic disqualifier. Reviewers now consider duration and degree of abuse and previous failed attempts at completing alcohol treatment. The reluctance to accept serious substance abusers is based on the fact that IMPACT is not staffed or programmed to combat long-term chemical dependency of any sort.

Process of Recommendation for IMPACT

From its inception until late August 1992, entry into IMPACT required the positive recommendation of three independent decision makers: a representative of the Division of Probation and Parole, the sentencing court, and the secretary of the department or his designee. Under this arrangement, the court surrendered jurisdiction over the offender from the point of sentencing or probation revocation, when it formally recommended an offender for IMPACT. While that process served to discourage use of the program for offenders who otherwise would have been given probation, it also made judges wary. Young men and women the courts intended to serve hard but short time could be turned down for the program through no fault of their own and suddenly be looking at a number of months or years in regular population.

In August 1992 IMPACT law was amended in two ways. One revision added the option of allowing the court on its own to sentence an offender to IMPACT and to retain jurisdiction if the offender is refused entry or removed from the institutional program for any reason other than violation of institutional or program rules. A second revision authorized staff at the Adult Reception and Diagnostic Center (ARDC), with the warden's approval, to identify and recommend suitable offenders for participation in IMPACT.

A policy change adopted at about the same time enables the Parole Board to order an IMPACT parolee to reenter the incarceration component of the program for up to eight weeks in lieu of revocation if he faces revocation for admitted technical parole violations.

Final Screening and Intake for IMPACT

In whatever way an offender is referred to IMPACT, final decisions regarding eligibility and suitability rest with the secretary's designee--that is, Adult Reception and Diagnostic Center (ARDC) staff from security, classification, mental health, and medical.

Male candidates for IMPACT are transferred directly to ARDC, which is a unit of Hunt Correctional Center, and are tested for mental, physical, and psychological status and functioning. Female candidates receive assessment and screening at the Louisiana Correctional Institute for Women (LCIW), the only state prison for women. ARDC staff also review the documents that give the department legal custody of an offender (bill of information, sentencing minutes, jail credit letter), any investigative reports prepared by the Division of Probation and Parole, and the FBI and State Police rap sheets.

When all necessary documents and the results of all tests and interviews are in, designated staff approve or disapprove program participation (Attachment E).

Offender's Willingness to Enroll

The final decision to participate remains with the offender, who must indicate his willingness to do so by signing a letter (Attachment F).

The offender also signs a release, authorizing the department to allow media and program representatives to use his voice, image, and statements and waiving any claim of liability against the department that might arise from such use (Attachment G).

Notification of Denial

If an offender is denied entrance or refuses to enter IMPACT, Hunt's warden notifies the sentencing court and, by copy of that letter, the district probation and parole office that serves the court.

Institutional IMPACT

New classes for IMPACT offenders begin on the third Sunday of each month at the department's 136-bed IMPACT unit, located at Hunt Correctional Center, a medium security male institution. Females who qualify for IMPACT are housed at the Louisiana Correctional Institute for Women, located a quarter-mile from Hunt, and are transported daily to Hunt and back to LCIW. This arrangement forces female offenders to operate simultaneously in two different worlds, but it is presently the only possible means of allowing female participation in IMPACT.

The prison-based phase of IMPACT is a 90 to 180 day program that emphasizes discipline and treatment. Its whole intent is to teach personal discipline to individuals

who are typically unaccustomed to controlling their own behavior or assuming responsibility for their own actions.

Institutional IMPACT: The Military Model

Because institutional IMPACT is based on a military model, military protocol is much in evidence. When a new group of offenders enters the IMPACT unit and the program cycle begins, external controls are pervasive.

Within their first minutes in IMPACT, trainees come nose-to-nose with the Drill Commander. They receive barked instructions about requirements set forth in IMPACT posted policy: Do what you are told to do when you are told to do it. No disrespect or disobedience of any orders will be tolerated at any time. Whenever speaking to a DI, other staff, or visitors, the reply will be "Yes, Sir", "No, Sir", "Yes, Ma'am", "No, Ma'am."

Trainees learn that they will march everywhere. They are explained the requirements for grooming, personal hygiene, and maintenance of personal living space. By the end of the first session trainees understand clearly that they must follow every rule and regulation to the letter if they expect to remain in IMPACT (Attachments H-K).

During the first thirty days of a program cycle, new participants spend the longest portion of their 17-hour days receiving intensive instruction in military bearing, courtesy, drills, and ceremony. Entrants are automatically placed in the Beginner Squad to learn how to march, perform facing movements, count cadence, and participate in flag ceremonies. They learn twelve basic drill movements: (1) Attention, (2) Parade Rest, (3) Present Arms, (4) Order Arms, (5) Left Face, (6) Right Face, (7) Forward March, (8) Halt, (9) Column Right, (10) Column Left, (11) Stand at Ease, and (12) Rest.

When a trainee can demonstrate an appropriate level of performance and an overall knowledge of drill movements and related protocol, he is moved to the Intermediate Squad. From there he progresses to the Advanced Squad.

Twice daily trainees participate in physical training, which includes ten basic exercises: (1) Push-ups, (2) Jumping Jacks, (3) Arm Rotations, (4) Bend'n Thrust, (5) Rockin' Chair, (6) Sit-ups, (7) Leg Raises, (8) Windmills, (9) Chopping Blocks, and (10) Crab Walk. At the end of the exercise period, trainees run a mile, heat and humidity permitting. Those who have been in IMPACT less than a month make up the Beginner Squad. By the end of their second month, trainees are expected to develop sufficient stamina to move into the Intermediate or Advanced Squad. (See Attachment L for full daily schedules).

Institutional IMPACT: Other Instructional Activities

Even though its framework is military, institutional IMPACT is more than a military boot camp for criminal offenders. Two hours a week, during a period identified as "DI's Course", members of the Intermediate and Advanced Squads explore concepts and information related to work and work behaviors. Insights developing through drill and related disciplines are interpreted and related to daily events and past experiences.

Sitting in a classroom, trainees take notes while an instructor speaks or a group member reads. Many cannot spell very well, and writing is difficult for others, so the pace is as slow as it needs to be for everyone to write the necessary words. Occasionally DI Course time is used for work details.

Even recreation periods are managed to reenforce concepts initiated during drill, PT, clean-up, and other structured activities. Organized sports help encourage qualities and attitudes related to success in the free world: physical fitness, leadership ability, competitive spirit, goal-oriented behavior, and teamwork. Here, as in other squad activities, trainees can see the advantages of functioning as a unit and the disadvantages of not doing so.

Institutional IMPACT: Treatment Programs

The self-control, self-esteem, determination, punctuality, and attention to detail that trainees are being pushed to discover and adopt are supported by treatment programs that begin during the second week of an IMPACT cycle. All IMPACT trainees participate in all treatment programs.

Reeducative Therapy is a program whose goal is to demonstrate the adaptive value of reflective thought. Inmates examine their own assumptions and beliefs. They are encouraged to identify and think about internal experiences and subjective beliefs and to look at the way these factors influence their lives in all kinds of circumstances, whether in prison or free. The group leader is a clinical social worker (Attachment M).

The Substance Abuse Program (Attachment N) is based on the concept that many trainees have lost the self discipline needed to abstain from an abusive relationship with varied mood-altering substances. The program makes the assumption that this loss is due to social learning. Hence, the program is structured on an educational-psychological intervention scheme, such that the IMPACT trainee will learn self discipline while defeating prior social learning.

The approach in each of the four four-week modules, shown in the outline below,

utilizes the same general educational/psychological techniques:

Cooperative groups to support an offender's therapeutic effort and/or understanding

Cue therapy to expose offenders to various stimuli associated with substance use/abuse and to extinguish arousal responses

Role plays to teach assertiveness in dealing with thinking patterns and social pressures that lead to use/abuse

Lectures and discussions to teach information and theory

Progress made within the substance abuse group is supported after release by local sponsorship and participation in community-based recovery programs like Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous. Those involvements are supported and monitored by agents of the Division of Probation and Parole.

All trainees also participate in four Alcoholic Anonymous meetings a week including Step group and Big Book study group.

A recent addition to the Substance Abuse Program is modeled after the Blue Walters residential treatment program that is offered to state inmates through Dixon Correctional Institute. The IMPACT 30-Day program is designed to further educate the trainee to the hazards of substance abuse. It offers tools to help the trainee avoid relapse into addiction after release and, perhaps, reincarceration.

When a trainee earns admission into the Advanced/Parole IMPACT Group, he is scheduled for a month-long intensive substance abuse treatment program. He will participate in small group therapy each morning where he will relate his own story and share other group members' experiences. Each afternoon didactic groups on substance abuse issues are held. Group subjects include self esteem, HIV/AIDS, recognition of the symptoms of chemical addiction, dysfunctional relationships, shame, relapse prevention, assertiveness, and stress management.

During treatment, trainees study steps 1-4 of the Alcoholics Anonymous program. Trainees are expected to complete the steps according to individual ability.

Homework is assigned and reviewed daily. Trainees are graded on their attitudes, willingness to communicate, and attention to detail. Continued participation in Alcoholic Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous community programs is recommended following discharge from the IMPACT Program.

Prerelease Group constitutes a third treatment program. Studies suggest that the first

ninety days post release comprise a period of great risk of return to illegal activity. Even though each successful IMPACT trainee will move directly from prison to active parole supervision, certain information and certain kinds of wareness can help ease the transition back to the community and support efforts to develop a noncriminal lifestyle.

The broad goal of the IMPACT Prerelease Group is to enhance each trainee's coping skills and capacity for healthy adjustment to society by offering education and proactive and supportive contact with community representatives. Prerelease classes meet for 80 minutes each week for six weeks and include the following topics:

- * Parole conditions and relationship with parole officer
- * Job finding and selection skills, employment application and resume completion, and preparation for job interviews
- * Community resources for job training, financial crises, personal problems, educational opportunities, substance abuse, and health issues
- * Credit and consumer practices and handling personal finances
- * Stress management and problem-solving strategies
- * Setting and working toward long-range goals
- * HIV/AIDS education and prevention

Performance Ratings

Every day drill instructors observe IMPACT trainees and award a plus or a minus on performance in six areas:

- * Physical training
- * Drill
- * Hygiene (including personal grooming and conditions of living area)
- * Attitude (as demonstrated by positive statements, absence of complaints, promptness, attention to detail, and responsiveness to suggestions and corrections made by staff)
- * Communication (i.e., whether trainee initiates and responds appropriately)

to social conversations, listens without interrupting when others speak, uses polite and courteous conversational conventions, and avoids use of obscenities and prison slang)

* Attention to detail

Rating sheets (Attachment O) are turned in at the end of the day to the IMPACT Drill Commander. At the end of each month a summary report (Attachment P) is compiled to reflect the offender's overall behavior, attitudes, and progress. The report includes impressions garnered through offender interviews and staff discussions.

When a trainee satisfactorily completes the required period in institutional IMPACT, the IMPACT Committee prepares a final report about his adjustment and progress and submits his name to the Parole Board for consideration for release to intensive parole supervision. If the participant fails to meet necessary program requirements within 180 days or if the Parole Board refuses the application, he cannot be paroled. To date Parole Board denial has been avoided, and none has completed the full 180 days without finally meeting required release standards.

Disciplinary Issues and IMPACT Participation

Inherent in the philosophy of IMPACT is the expectation that IMPACT trainees will perform their duties in the manner and within the time required. When a trainee gives an unacceptable job performance or violates a rule, these matters are handled immediately, usually within the operational boundaries of the program.

Most of the time unacceptable performance simply requires that the trainee work with staff to improve performance to an acceptable level. The offender is encouraged to develop the self-discipline and sense of personal responsibility to live up independently to program mandates.

Minor rule violations are handled on the spot by DIs, using sanctions such as additional push-ups, revocation of free time, and extra work assignments. Major rule infractions, like aggravated disobedience, defiance, or serious assaultive behavior, are referred to the IMPACT Committee. A trainee awaiting a hearing is transferred to the prison's cellblock and suspended from program participation pending the hearing. Possible penalties include extra duty or reduction in rank. In very serious cases or in cases of repeated infractions, the trainee can be removed from the program.

The IMPACT Committee

The IMPACT Committee is a three-person committee with representatives from

security, classification, and treatment--usually the IMPACT Drill Commander, the Psychological Assistant in charge of Reeducative Therapy, and the Prison Classification Officer assigned to IMPACT. Whatever the variations, the committee is always staffed by persons actively involved in the management of institutional IMPACT and familiar with participants' daily performance.

In addition to functioning as a disciplinary court, the IMPACT Committee handles the monthly participant evaluations and determines when and whether a participant moves to the next program level.

Departure from Institutional IMPACT

An offender removed from IMPACT for serious or repeated violation of institutional or program rules is returned to general population, and the sentencing court is notified.

When an offender sent to IMPACT with the court's involvement petitions to leave the program or is removed for physical or mental health reasons, the sentencing court is notified and can choose to resentence the offender or to allow him to go into general population. If an offender sent to IMPACT by the staff and warden of ARDC leaves for any reason without completing the program, his only option is to enter general population, as he would have earlier without intervention of reception center staff.

Any offender who fails to satisfactorily complete the program within 180 days will be removed from the program and assigned to an appropriate institution.

IMPACT Parole Process

In Louisiana a first offender ordinarily becomes eligible for parole after completing one-third of his sentence; a second offender, after completing one-half. Participants in IMPACT, however, become eligible for parole after serving between 90 and 180 days. Therein lies the primary incentive for participation.

Initially, law required the Parole Board to hold a full hearing for offenders who complete IMPACT, just as it does for all other parole-eligible offenders. Act 331 of 1990 amended IMPACT law so that the board could conduct a file review instead of a full hearing unless there were community objections or other unresolved issues. The change reflected the close scrutiny offenders receive prior to and during their period in the institution. In spite of the less stringent requirements of law, the present board has chosen to return to the earlier practice of face-to-face hearing of all cases.

The Parole Board receives a written preparole interview (Attachment Q) reflecting the offender's institutional performance and attitudes and a preparole investigation report

prepared by the Division of Probation and Parole. Among other things, that report verifies residence and employment plans, confirms any unpaid costs or fees, and assesses the offender's financial resources as well as his ability to pay restitution and supervision fees.

The Parole Board applies basically the same criteria for parole of an IMPACT offender as for a regular parolee. The board will compromise the usually mandatory requirement that an offender have a job prior to release by requiring instead that an IMPACT parolee perform community service in lieu of employment as long as he is unemployed. Community service hours generated this way are in addition to the 100 hours required by statute.

IMPACT Parole Supervision

Early on the Friday after the Parole Board grants IMPACT parole to qualified trainees each month, trainees participate in a formal graduation ceremony, then leave for home. Early policy required parole officers to transport IMPACT parolees from the prison to their homes so that their indoctrination could continue unbroken. Limited resources and geographical distance led administrators to rethink the policy. Officer pick-up is now optional. Usually, new parolees ride home with family members, who are invited to attend the graduation ceremony.

IMPACT is a graduated program, and offenders experience greater freedom as they move from prison into the community. Because IMPACT supervision is defined statutorily as "intensive parole supervision", however, in the community as in prison, IMPACT participants must earn additional privileges by following program requirements. The stringent supervision standards are relaxed incrementally as an individual demonstrates his ability to monitor and control his own actions.

IMPACT parolees must adhere to sixteen regular conditions mandated for all parolees (Attachment R); five special IMPACT conditions, which include multiple weekly contact with a supervising officer, adherence to a curfew, 100 hours of unpaid community service work, and random screens for use of alcohol or illegal drugs; and any other special conditions set forth by the Parole Board. Because parolees must pay for their own screens, general practice is to require parolees to carry five dollars at all times.

The Standards of Intensive Supervision (Attachment S), developed by the Division of Probation and Parole, repeat the statutory requirements of IMPACT supervision and establish a framework requiring an offender to spend at least three months in the most stringent phase of intensive supervision and three more months in the second, somewhat less stringent phase. Depending on performance, an offender can then be recommended for Phase III Intensive or for transfer to regular supervision with one or two direct contact per month and no curfew checks.

ELAYN HUNT CORRECTIONAL CENTER
INSTITUTIONAL POLICY #100-A1

MISSION STATEMENT

ACA STANDARDS: 3-4002, 4003, AND 4384

POLICY/MISSION STATEMENT:

It is the mission of Elayn Hunt Correctional Center (E.H.C.C.) to strive to provide a controlled correctional environment in a professional manner so as to protect the safety of the general public, the surrounding community, the staff, and the offender population. Each inmate is provided the opportunity to become a successful citizen upon release by an assortment of assessment, diagnostic, work, educational, self-help, discipline, medical, mental health, and social programs. Toward these ends, the Warden formulates goals and objectives for the institution annually.

TO WHOM THIS POLICY APPLIES:

This policy applies to all employees and inmates of Elayn Hunt Correctional Center.

PROCEDURES:

A. Goals of Elayn Hunt Correctional Center for 1993

1. Obtain accreditation from the American Correctional Association and the Commission on Accreditation.
 - a. Establish a better operated facility with optimum effectiveness in all areas.
 - b. Improve credibility with the public, media, and all areas of the Criminal Justice System.
 - c. Seek release from Federal Court supervision.
2. Maximize institutional efficiency and effectiveness with all available resources.
3. Create a work climate characterized by professionalism, objectiveness, good order and high morale.
4. Recruit and retain qualified personnel in all areas of the facility thus providing for a more stable and developed work force.

5. Maintain an organization that offers continuous programs for the inmates designed to provide opportunities and enhancement toward acceptable standards for improved re-integration into the community.

B. Objectives for 1993

1. Redesigning Elayn Hunt Correctional Center (E.H.C.C.) institutional policies and procedures with input from all levels of our staff to meet specified standards.
2. Stressing our walking management approach through the development of unit management.
3. Continued enforcement of our employee incentive programs.
4. Further develop community contacts and provide the necessary budgeting resources to recruit and retain them.
5. Continue to pursue all available opportunities offered by various agencies and entities to retain and expand beyond our current level of inmate programs.

C. General Information

Elayn Hunt Correctional Center (E.H.C.C.) is an adult male multi-security level institution that was opened in 1979 with an inmate population of 1859 located at St. Gabriel, Louisiana that serves two major functions for the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections. In addition to housing 1459 male inmates on a permanent basis, the E.H.C.C. facility has the unique role of being the intake point of adult male offenders committed to the Department of Public Safety and Corrections. An additional 400 beds are devoted to this process and is known as ARDC (Adult Reception and Diagnostic Center).

Professional staff from Elayn Hunt Correctional Center also aid in the intake procedures at Louisiana Correctional Institution for Women, located nearby in St. Gabriel, Louisiana.

E.H.C.C. has 532 security positions and 137 non-security positions in areas such as food service, maintenance, medical services, mental health, classification, records, recreation, and administration. It is the second largest prison in the state of Louisiana. E.H.C.C. is a multi-level security facility, within its confines all three levels of custody are found: maximum, medium, and minimum. By departmental policy E.H.C.C. receives and holds other medium security disciplinary transfers. As such the security and administrative staffs must be versatile and skilled in managing the numerous inmate behavior problems that surface.

As noted earlier, the Adult Reception and Diagnostic Center (ARDC) for the Department of Corrections is housed at E.H.C.C. Current intake and classification procedures have changed considerably from the days of merely finding a new man a bunk and assigning him a job. ARDC provides one of the most modern facilities and procedures for diagnostic and classification services in the South. All newly committed inmates in the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections receive a complete medical examination, a thorough psychological evaluation, and an in-depth social work-up. This entire procedure takes approximately two-weeks, at the end of which a staffing is prepared for each inmate. Based on the staffing results the inmate is assigned to one of the several Louisiana Department of Corrections facilities. Several considerations are weighed in this placement staffing, the most important factor considered being security. After a security status is established, the specific needs of the inmate are considered in light of institutional availability and institutional needs. The inmate is then transferred to the facility best suited to his and society's needs.

E.H.C.C. offers a wide range of job opportunities to its inmate population; jobs that not only serve the institution, Department of Corrections, and surrounding community but the inmates as well by way of instilling a work ethic and, in many cases, offering job skills for the future. All able-bodied inmates are required to work in the field operation for a minimum of ninety days before becoming eligible for other work. Included in the job pool of E.H.C.C. are the Records Conversion Center, Kitchens, Plasma Center, Chemical Plant, Telephone Crew, and numerous Community Work Crews.

There are several educational programs at E.H.C.C. Academically there is a basic adult education course designed to upgrade basic reading and mathematics skill; a G.E.D. preparatory course designed to enable an inmate to receive a high school diploma; and a special needs program designed to prepare those who do not have sufficient academic training to enter into a vocational education program. College level courses are also offered through Northwest Missouri Junior College in the fields of Drafting, Paralegal, and Computer Technology. Vocational education programs are available in Welding and Refrigeration/Climatic Control.

In addition to the educational programs offered, E.H.C.C. has an extensive recreational program encompassing all types of organized sports from baseball and football to boxing and weightlifting. There are also numerous inmate organizations at Hunt, both religious and secular in nature. The Jaycees, St. John Brotherhood, Music Club, Alcoholics Anonymous, and Toastmasters are just a few examples of the many inmate clubs and programs E.H.C.C. has to offer.

E.H.C.C. Correctional Center also serves as the medical facility for all seriously or chronically ill minimum and medium security inmates. E.H.C.C. has a staff of four full-time doctors, twenty-three nurses, and several part-time specialty doctors in the fields of Orthopedics, Psychiatry, Radiology, Optometry, and Neurology. Along with medical services, EHCC provides the inmate population with a comprehensive program of mental health services. For newly incarcerated inmates, EHCC has available a transitional counseling group which provides the inmate an opportunity to explore and manage difficulties he may be experiencing in adjusting to his new environment. The mental health program also offers group counseling problem-solving, institutional adjustment and HIV/AIDS counseling services. Individual counseling/therapy is also available. Lastly, two major components of EHCC's Mental Health Program are the Crisis Intervention Team and multi-faceted Substance Abuse Program. EHCC offers a wide range of clinical services utilizing psychologist, psychiatrist, clinical social workers and substance abuse counselors.

The most recent addition to E.H.C.C. has been the IMPACT Program. The IMPACT/Intensive Motivational Program of Alternative Correctional Treatment was established at Hunt in February of 1987. It is one of several "Boot Camp" operations in the United States today. Our program has received both national and international attention having been featured in several newspapers and on national television. IMPACT is a two-part program, consisting of a period of 90 to 180 days of highly regimented, tightly structured incarceration followed by a period of intensive parole supervision. The main purpose of IMPACT is to provide a satisfactory alternative to the long-term incarceration of primarily youthful first and second offenders, thereby helping to relieve crowding conditions that exist in prisons throughout Louisiana. The trainees are oriented into the program by the Drill Commander and the Drill Instructors. From the onset the trainees are required to practice good grooming and personal hygiene habits. In pursuing those ends, the highly structured IMPACT program promotes and provides an atmosphere for offenders to learn personal confidence, personal responsibility, self-respect and respect for others' attitudes and value systems. The program is based on the expectation that the acquisition of the above skills and personal abilities will significantly increase offenders' abilities to lead law-abiding, creative and fulfilling lives as contributing members of free society. If this expectation is realized, significant reduction in the recidivism rate of IMPACT participants compared with that of other youthful, first-time offenders should result. Detailed information on IMPACT is available upon request.

In conclusion, E.H.C.C. is a centralized multi-service facility diversified in functions that benefit all of Louisiana.

D. Annual Review

This document, including the goals and objectives, will be reviewed annually and updated as needed.


C.M. LENSING
WARDEN

3-24-93
DATE
NEW/REVISED